And Still Another!

The Third Big Turnout at the Fair.

Twenty-Five Thousand People Passed the Turnstiles

Before the Showers Interfered With the Programme.

Distinguished Visitors at the Great Exposition—Results of the Contests in the Speeding Ring—Grand Parade of Prize Winning Live Stock—Success of the 29th Western Fair Fully Assured.

It is estimated that about 25,000 people visited the Fair yesterday. International Visitors' Day compares very favorably in point of attendance with that of preceding years. A distinguishing feature was the rain. The shower came up suddenly and took the sightseers who were intend upon something other than weather indications completely by surprise. There was great scurrying for shelter. All the buildings were packed with people in a few minutes, but by the time the crush in the several buildings began to be noticeably inconvenient the first shower was over and the crowds surged out into the grounds again.

The second downpour, which came shortly afterwards, was considerably heavier than the first, and drove the people off the open stands. A few who had umbrellas waited patiently till the clouds should roll by, but they formed a small section. The rest hurried to the various buildings, tents, side shows, booths, etc., on the grounds—anywhere, in fact, where fine clothes could be protected from the rain. In the main building the crowd was thickest. Salesmen sounded the praises of their wares to crowds that could not, if they would, get out of hearing. The aisles were blocked everywhere. It afforded excellent opportunity for each person to examine the exhibit nearest at hand.

The occupants of the covered grand stand patiently sweltered, and the fans given away for advertising purposes were brought into general and constant use. It was very close during the shower. The big rain drops came down perpendicularly, and not a breath of air circulated through the stands. It was not long, however, before the sky cleared, and the muddy race track was the most prominent evidence of the shower.

IN THE RING.

The ring attractions, which had to be temporarily postponed, were continued, and Starter J. H. Brown called for the entries in the team race, which was the only race affected. Good time in this event was impossible owing to the heavy track.

The rain did not materially affect the receipts of the day, as the crowds went to the grounds before there was much promise of a shower.

The Fair has been honored by several distinguished visitors during the past week. Yesterday there were among the strangers, Mr. H. A. Everett, the millionaire street railway magnate; Chancellor Boyd, Mr. John Frazer, M.P., East Lambton; Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Col. S. Stephenson, president of the Montreal exhibition, and Secretary F. W. Hulbach, of the Winnipeg Industrial Fair.

THE RACES.

The track was in good condition for all events but the team race. Only two races were on the programme, but the second and deciding heat of the half-mile running race, postponed from Wednesday because of the accident, was run. There were ten starters. Orkney, owned J. Jonathan, Onondaga, again finished first, and Solid Silver, owned by John Dyment, of Orkney, second; Nellie K., owned by John Kilbourne, Nilestown, third. Time, :50¼. This finish was in the same order as in the first heat, with the exception of third place, which was then captured by Mediator.

In the trotting race Hueston's Robert H. was the winner of three straight heats, and McFarlane's Laddie Mac got second place in each heat. The finishes were each close. Summary:

Trotting race, mile heats—

Robert H., Robt. Hueston, London	1	1	1
Laddie Mac, b. g., C. McFarlane, Tilsonburg	2	2	2
Jennie Rooker, b. m., John Brooks, London	5	3	4
Virginia, b. m., J. Miller, Goderich	4	6	3
Doctor N., James Norton, London	6	5	6
Little Flo, b. m., R. Hunter, Onondaga	3	4	7
Little Harry, H. H. Palmer, Norwich	7	7	5
Belle Superior, b. m., J. H. Tenant, London	dis		
Little Fred, R. Benson, Toronto	dis		
Blondie, b. m., H. J. Gleason, Medina	dr		

Time—2:27¼, 2:27¼, 2:28.

Mud was thick on the track when the teams lined up, and in a few minutes horses, rigs and drivers were covered with it, and the blackened faces of the drivers excited laughter. In the first heat McCormick led until the home stretch was reached, when Routledge stepped forward and finished half a length in advance of McCormick. The latter's team broke before reaching the wire, and McCarthy was given second place. McCormick and Routledge got a long lead on McCarthy in the second heat, and at the three-quarters they pulled up to almost a walk to prevent McCarthy from being distanced. McCormick finished first and Routledge second, but the judges decided that under rule 93 the heat could not be allowed, as the horses had not been driven to win. Three other heats were run, McCarthy being distanced in the first of them, and leaving the race to McCormick and Routledge. McCormick won each heat. Summary:

Team race—

Harry Beaver and mate, G. A. Routledge, Lambeth	1	2	2
Polly Stanton and Nancy Gray, G.A. McCormick, London	3	1	1
Pilot B. and mate, B. B. McCarthy, Ingersoll	2	dis	

Time—2:32, 2:50, 2:46½, 2:55.

Tommy, the guideless pacer, owned by W. Doherty, of Clinton, went to beat 2:10, his time of Wednesday. Although the track was heavy, Tommy paced the first half in 1:03½, but in the second half lost considerably. He finished the mile in 2:12.

Owing to the rain, Achille Philion, the clever equilibrist, did not make the dangerous ascent of the spiral tower. The Deltorellis also did not appear, but the remainder of the programme was repeated.

The attendance in the evening, when the final display of fireworks was given, was very large, and the exhibition was liberally and deservedly applauded.

FAIR NOTES.

The opinion of Mr. Heubach, manager of the Winnipeg Agricultural Fair, is that London's agricultural exhibits surpass anything in the Dominion, even in the Northwest.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson, manager of the Montreal exhibition, was surprised at the progress and enterprise of the Western Fair, and contrasted it with the exhibitions held in the Canadian metropolis, and remarked with emphasis that Montreal was not in it.

Over 6,000 people visited the cinematographe on Wednesday, and nearly 4,000 yesterday.

PROMINENT EXHIBITS.

COMFORT SOAP WRAPPERS WIN BICYCLES.

The Comfort Soap representatives are highly gratified with their success at the Western Fair, due not only to their splendid exhibit and their own courtesy, but to the fame of Comfort Soap which had long preceded the display at the exhibition. The agents here received many flattering testimonials of the merit of Comfort Soap from its customers in the west, and there were unlimited inquiries for pamphlets and advertising matter. The word contest and the comical face competition took the public fancy and are now practically closed; but there are many other rich prizes which may be won the year through. Every lady should save the wrappers of the Comfort Soap, and when she accumulates 200 she will secure a handsome high-grade bicycle by sending them to Pugsley, Dingman & Co., of Toronto, along with $35 cash. This is the opportunity of a life time to secure a strictly first-class wheel so cheaply.

THE GENUINE HEINTZMAN PIANO COMPANY.

The Genuine Heintzman Piano Company have done themselves proud in their Western Fair exhibit this year. A collection of more beautiful instruments has never graced the main building. Apart from their musical merits, and their workmanship, the appearance of the Genuine Heintzman pianos is exquisitely beautiful. They are encased in the finest Spanish mahogany, French burl and imported English oak, polished to a brilliant finish, and exquisitely carved by a master hand. The upright and the concert grands are models of handsome design. By no country in the world is Canada excelled in the manufacture of pianos, and the Heintzman instruments are the very acme of the art. Their power and sweetness of tone, delicate touch and durability of material are the outcome of years of experience, unlimited resources, and the application of the very highest musical skill. One advantage of the Genuine Heintzman piano is the transposing feature by which a tune may be played in any key without having it specially written in that key. Another distinction is the new patent agraffe bridge which keeps the piano in tune twice the period of an ordinary instrument, and also enhances the tone. The Fair exhibit is under the charge of the energetic local representative, Mr. J. A. Croden, and a capable staff.

THE AMERICAN DUNLOP TIRE COMPANY.

When Mr. J. B. Dunlop in 1888 invented the pneumatic tire, it was with difficulty that his enterprise was floated, and the tire was for some time an object of curiosity and ridicule. Mr. Dunlop is now worth his millions, and his fame has spread to the uttermost parts of the earth. Wherever the bicycle has gone—and where has it not gone?—the name of Dunlop is known. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the multitude of rivals that have sprung up since then and the many alterations that have been made in the construction of pneumatic tires, the Dunlop tires still maintain a reputation as supreme as when they first revolutionized the wheeling business. To Mr. Dunlop's invention more than anything else is due the universal popularity of the silent steed. It is unnecessary to dilate on the merits of Dunlop tires, because the majority of cyclists use them and would have no others. One of their virtues is neatly designated by a unique device given away at the exhibit of the American Dunlop Tire Company in the gallery at the southwest corner of the main building. It is a cardboard pair of hands, inscribed: "The only tools you'll need." This is a feature of the American Dunlop tires which all cyclists admire. They require no complicated and often useless tools, but may be repaired readily and effectively with the hands. They can be detached and attached in a moment, and the leak located without the slightest trouble. The principle of the tire is shown and explained by the American Dunlop Tire Company's representatives, who have a fine display at the Fair. People are asked to write their names and address in a book, and the person who writes on a certain numbered line, already picked out, will secure a pair of Dunlop tires, which will be sent the winner by the company if he or she lives out of the city. The contest is attracting hundreds. The Canadian branch of the American Dunlop Tire Company is at 36 Lombard street, Toronto.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST HARVESTING MANUFACTORY.

The exhibit of the Deering Company at the Western Fair was worthy of the greatest manufactory of harvesting machines and binder twine in the world. The company's allotted space in the machinery hall, large though it was, was altogether too small for the size of the display, which had to be divided, a portion being placed under canvas on the ground. The Deering establishment is one of the nineteenth century industrial wonders. It covers 62 acres, employs over 3,500 shop hands, and has the capacity of turning out *one complete harvesting machine* and 30 miles of binder twine every minute! The imagination can scarcely comprehend it. One feature of the Western Fair exhibit which attracted the particular attention of farmers was the new corn binder, which cuts and binds corn the same as grain. This original device fills "a long felt want," and it is not surprising that over 200 have been sold in Ontario this year. The Deering grain binders, having a 5, 6 and 7 foot cut; the movers, having a 4, 5 and 7 foot cut, and the rakes, with a 8½, 10½ and 12 foot cut, were shown in their various designs. The binders and mowers, with a 7-foot cut, and the rakes, with a 12-foot cut, were the largest of the kind ever exhibited, and were a revelation to many agriculturists. Roller and ball bearings have been applied to Deering machines since 1892, and the method is covered by patent. The binder twine department of the Deering Company is also the greatest in the world, and samples of their splendid product were shown at the exhibit. London is the principal headquarters of the firm.

Labor's Parliament.

Doings of the Trades Congress at Hamilton.

The One-Man-One-Vote Idea Indorsed.

Single Tax Principle Favored—Important Resolutions Passed Covering Various Phases of the Social and Labor Questions.

Hamilton, Sept. 17.—After disposing of the immigration question at Wednesday afternoon's session, the Trades and Labor Congress adopted without discussion the resolution indorsing the principle of "one man, one vote."

LOCAL OPTION.

The congress dealt with local option by passing a resolution as follows:

"This congress is of opinion that the principle of municipal local option ought to be extended so as to give municipalities the power of adopting three fundamental reforms demanded by organized labor: 1. Proportional representation, by abolishing the ward system and adopting some form of the single vote. 2. The initiative and referendum, by providing that any measure must be submitted for decision by popular vote if a certain percentage of the voters petition therefor. 3. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values. We submit that the wisdom of these reforms can best be tested by practical experience. We therefore urge the provincial governments to make such changes in the municipal acts as will give municipalities the opportunity of gaining this practical experience for themselves and of enjoying the benefits of these reforms when proved successful."

SINGLE TAX.

Once more the congress placed itself on record as in favor of the single tax on land values by adopting the following resolution:

"Whereas the more population increases in any locality the higher rises the value of the land therein; the value belongs in justice to the community, for it is caused by the community, but it at present enables the owner of the land to impoverish and oppress industry; and whereas the power to despoil industry now amounts in some of our largest cities to upwards of $500 per acre per annum, and thus enables some parties to enjoy all the advantages of society without bearing any of its burdens, either for taxation or otherwise; therefore be it resolved that this congress would be pleased to see every industrial or other organization do all in its power to get taxes removed from the products of industry and concentrated more and more on the value of land, and thus put an end to the process whereby one part of society degrades and despoils the other part; and further that it be an instruction to the executive of this congress that they urge upon the government to abolish the act exempting vacant land over two acres in extent in cities."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The executive committee was instructed to secure such alterations in the civil code as will provide for the election of aldermen and councillors in the different country parishes by ballot instead of by open voting, as at present.

PAY FOR INJURIES.

Another motion, that the Quebec executive be instructed to urge the government of that province to pass an act for the payment of wages to workmen in the employ of stevedores, merchants, or agents, at ship or timber work, who may be injured while at work, such payment not to debar them from the right to sue for compensation, was also carried.

BOILER INSPECTION.

A motion asking that the Quebec Government appoint and pay a boiler inspector for the city of Quebec; for the enforcement of the law compelling everyone having charge of a boiler or motor to possess a certificate of competency, and for the appointment of more inspectors of factories, as one is unable to cover all the ground, was carried after a brief discussion.

TO REGULATE THE KLONDIKE.

The following resolution was passed: "On an order-in-council, passed on May 21, 1897, making regulations for the control of gold mining in the Yukon district of the Northwest Territories, resolved (1) that the reservation of alternate claims by the government for the purpose of putting them up for public sale is directly putting the wealth of this country into the hands of corporations at the expense of the poor man who has toiled and suffered severe hardships to find it; (2) it is preventing miners from working together as is the custom in placer mining, and thus preventing the working of individual claims to the best advantage; (3) that regulations such as these are certain to create friction between miners themselves, as well as between miners and the government officials, and are unwise, applying as they do to a distant district like the Yukon, the regulation of which will be difficult under the most favorable circumstances. Be it resolved also that while we as a congress recognize the right of the government to seek to make these gold fields revenue producing, we believe that the exactions proposed are very excessive, and a great burden on the miners, such as to defeat the very object the government has in view. Be it resolved also by this congress, as a part remedy for the above, that we request the government, if it means to retain possession of the gold claims, to operate them for the good of the people at large."

PRISON LABOR.

Wm. Keyes and A. T. Laverdure introduced a resolution setting forth that it is detrimental to the interests of workingmen generally, and especially shoemakers, printers, tinsmiths, bookbinders, and those employed in the making of binder twine, as well as that of clothing and other industries, on account of the above-named being manufactured in the prisons under the control of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and instructing the executive committees to work on these governments and request them to discontinue the manufacture of any article that is placed on the market in competition with the product of free and honest labor. The motion also set forth that, until all prison labor is abolished, a label of some kind ought to be placed upon all goods manufactured in prisons.

This resolution gave rise to the only unpleasantness which has characterized the proceedings thus far. A number of delegates objected to keeping the prisoners in idleness. Delegate Williams would devote some of their earnings to the maintenance of their wives and families.

Delegate S. Fitzpatrick said it appeared to him that some people were there in the interests of the working people and others in the interests of the Ontario Government.

Delegate William Keyes made a heated speech in the same strain.

Delegate O'Donoghue said the Provincial Government did not take up the manufacture of binder twine at the prison until after the Toronto Labor Council had ascertained that all the binder twine factories in the country virtually belonged to one man, Mr. William Stairs, M.P., and that all the factories were being run for a time until there was a stock on hand, and then all but one or two shut down. He thought the congress should be prepared to suggest some more suitable employment in which the prisoners might be engaged without entering into competition with honest labor, as public opinion is strongly opposed to the idea of allowing them to remain idle. Continuing, he said that when Keyes charged that the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto had been a machine for the Hardy Government, he stated that which never was and never was an assumption based upon falsehood. That he (the speaker) was an employe of the government was a fact, but he defied them to say that they had found, even indirectly, any act of his while in the Toronto Trades Council which was not always in the interests of labor over and above partisanship. The delegation in question had acted in entire accordance with instructions and had reported its action back to the council. He moved that the whole subject be referred to the incoming executive committee to thoroughly consider the question and report.

Delegate March, who was chairman of the delegation to which Delegate Keys referred, gave an emphatic denial to the insinuations and statements of the delegate from Montreal.

Delegate O'Donoghue's amendment was lost, and a resolution by Delegate Gibson to refer the whole matter to a special committee was then carried.

At a later stage Delegate Keys explained that he did not, in his reference to the machinery, use the word in a political sense, but referred to the machinery in the central prison.

CHINESE LABOR.

The resolutions for establishing "a law fund" and against "Chinese labor" were also adopted.

In a brief discussion respecting the enforcement of the Factory Act, Delegate Hastings urged that there are not enough inspectors to do the work properly. Delegate Callow pronounced the amendment of last session the best legislation ever placed upon the statute book.

A motion by Delegates Hastings and Obermeyer, calling for more inspectors, was adopted.

PRESIDENT CAREY'S SUGGESTIONS.

On the congress opening its morning session yesterday the delegates took up reports of committees. A very comprehensive report was submitted by the committee on the president's address and executive committee's reports, dealing with President Carey's remarks on proportionate representation, the enforcement of legislation for the benefit of wage-earners now on the statute books, union labels, Chinese immigration, the establishment of government employment bureaus, the importance of having a Dominion bureau for the collection of labor statistics, the legislation creating councils of conciliation and arbitration, the creation of a law fund by local organizations and the miners' strike. His objections to the Alien Labor Act were approved, as well as his recommendation that efforts be continued to secure the passage of a bill satisfactory to labor organizations. The report commended the executive committee for endeavoring to obtain legislation and seeking to extend organization in Northern Ontario. Disapproval was expressed for the recommendation in favor of the creation of permanent membership, but the report advised that *efforts be made* to secure for the congress the per capita tax paid to the American Federation of Labor for and on behalf of the Canadian members of international unions. The desirability of bringing about the organization of wage-earners not now organized was submitted, but the report advised against the adoption of either of the motions in favor of a traveling organizer or of the executive committee visiting various sections of the country for this purpose, on the ground of expense. The provincial executive committees were commended for their work. The latter's reference to the failure to properly enforce the Factory Act and kindred legislation were indorsed as correct, and it was recommended that vigorous efforts be made to have this grievance remedied, more inspectors appointed, and a permanent inspector located in each of the leading manufacturing centers.

The discussion on the floor of the congress was long, and at times decidedly breezy. The immigration question was the source of a great deal of argument, in which delegates indulged in some personalities. On both sides the speakers were in favor of the government putting up a vigorous fight to get more population for Canada. Finally the report was adopted in its entirety.

SNOWED UNDER.

The following motion of Delegates O'Donoghue and March, of Toronto, caused much discussion: "That inasmuch as certain complaints are made on behalf of the freight handlers in the Grand Trunk Railway service in this city against the actions of Agent Wallace respecting very unfair treatment as to working hours, overtime and no pay therefor, be is resolved, the matter be referred for investigation to a special committee, with power to take such action as may be deemed necessary and advisable."

Finding that he had stirred up a hornet's nest, Delegate O'Donoghue desired to withdraw the resolution, but the congress preferred to snow it under by a big majority of votes.

The congress will ask the government to place all laborers in the Montreal examining warehouse on an equal footing.

A resolution was passed favoring a law compelling all motormen to hold certificates.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The committee on ways and means recommended the capitation tax for the coming year remain as at present; that $75 be granted to the recording secretary, $15 to the president for expenses, and $5 to the caretaker of the court house; that 1,500 copies of the report of the proceedings be printed in the English language and 500 in French; that the congress make an appeal to the various labor organizations throughout the Dominion for voluntary contributions to put a labor organizer in the field to forward the work of organization. Adopted.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

R. Keyes and A. H. Laverdure precipitated a hot discussion by the following resolution: "Whereas the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated on many occasions that Canada is now a nation, and in consequence we are no longer a dependency of the Imperial government will appoint a successor to his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, but if it is the intention to do so, resolved that this congress considers it desirable that the next governor-general should be a Canadian, and that this congress petition the Canadian government to that effect."

The motion was laid on the table.

FINANCES AND OFFICERS.

The audit committee reported total receipts of $409 32, and expenditure of $324 48—balance $84 84—a gratifying increase over last year. Winnipeg is a candidate for the next annual meeting of the congress.

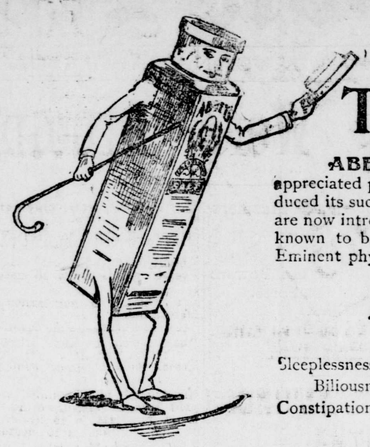
The following were elected officers for the year: President, D. A. Carey, Toronto; vice-president, Ralph Smith, British Columbia; secretary-treasurer, George W. Dower.

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN ASSOCIATION HALL.

There was a fair-sized audience present at the public meeting, held under the auspices of the congress, in Association Hall. Stirring speeches were made on various labor topics by Mr. O'Donoghue, of Toronto; Delegates Hay, of Ottawa; Todd, Toronto; Little, of Quebec; Marks, of London; Appleton, of Winnipeg; R. Smyth, of Nanaimo, B. C., and others.

Delegate Marks, of London, said that the problem of the furnishing of labor for the great army of unemployed was, in his opinion, the greatest of the age, and it was a strange thing that this problem should face the people of Canada in view of thousands of acres of tillable land in this Dominion, only waiting for the labor of the settler to make it produce the wherewithal to feed and clothe millions of people. He thought the man who did not belong to a labor union was lacking backbone or was too selfish to recognize the fact that the union men kept up the standard of wages for those who refused to join them in organized effort for the betterment of the working classes. The prosperity which promised so well for this year was founded practically on the misfortunes of other countries whose crops have failed, and such prosperity had a poor foundation. He would rather see prosperity based on a steady betterment of the conditions of life for the industrial classes. The ballot box was the only road to success along this line.

After serious illness Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.



Our First Bow to The Canadian Public

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is a well-known and much appreciated preparation in England and all over Europe. Wherever it has been introduced its success as a preventative and cure for disease has been instantaneous. We are now introducing it into Canada with a thorough belief that it only wants to be known to be appreciated. Its simplicity makes it a most perfect home remedy. Eminent physicians, the world over, testify to the efficacy of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

—IN CASES OF—

Sleeplessness, Spleen Affections, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Depression, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Constipation, Flatulency, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fever, Skin and Kidney Complaints.

As a warm weather beverage Abbey's Effervescent Salt is unequalled, taking the place of Soda, Seltzer, and Potash waters, besides being much more healthful and palatable.

Its frequent use purifies the blood, clears the complexion, and keeps the system in a condition to resist infectious diseases. Its low price, 60c a bottle, makes it the friend of the poor as well as the rich.

The following are extracts from thousands of testimonials received from prominent personages—they speak for themselves.

FROM MR. SIMS REEVES:
"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious."

FROM MADAME MARIE ROZE:
"I have used your Abbey's Effervescent Salt with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

FROM WILL HERTZ, ESQ., Secretary to Madame Patti Nicolini.
"Madame Patti Nicolini (Adelina Patti) begs me to convey her best thanks for the benefit she has derived form the use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt."

FROM MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON:
"I have much pleasure in stating that I find your Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very refreshing and agreeable beverage."

All Druggists sell this Health-Giving Preparation. PRICE, 60cts A BOTTLE.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

LITTLE CUPS USED

Caused Considerable Talk Among Conservative Methodists.

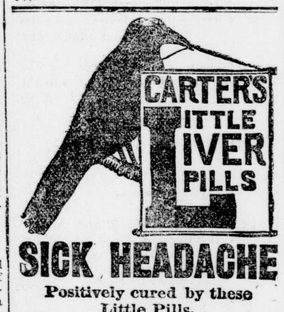
Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 16. — The impressive communion services of the Methodist Church opened the forty-second annual Detroit conference, yesterday morning. Bishop Cranston, of Cincinnati, officiated, assisted by the presiding elders of the different districts. About 400 pastors and laymen took the sacrament.

The use of individual cups at the Lord's supper, contrary to the usage of the church, caused some talk. The new method is due largely to Rev. M. W. Ryan, of Ypsilanti.

A fashionabe wedding took pace at Trinity Church, Aylmer, Ont., on Wednesday morning, when Mr. H. Middleton, formerly of the Molsons Bank staff there, but now of Morrisburg, was married to Miss O'Callaghan, of Aylmer. The church had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. J. Andrew. Miss Kate Arkell was bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Edward Middleton, of Toronto.

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf, while taking it. These are recommendations worth considering.

Five is the great sacred Chinese number. There are five virtues; five colors (yellow, white, green, red and black); five household gods; five planets (Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury); five ranks of nobility; five tastes; five cardinal points (the middle, east, west, south and north respectively), and five tones.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART
Spencer Block, Dundas Street.

The next term will begin Sept. 27.
EVENING CLASSES—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 36 lessons $3. Freehand, model drawing, modeling in clay, oil and water-color painting.
AFTERNOON CLASSES—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Oil, water-color and china painting, crayon drawing, etc.
For circulars apply to
J. H. GRIFFITHS, Principal.

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HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

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"MALTED RUSK"
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FOODS
Naturally sweet without sugar.
BABIES THRIVE ON THEM.
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BOCK & FYSH,
Formerly of E. H. Kordes' Bindery, now open for all kinds of work.
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